UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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FORD, GRANT M

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _24 December 2008_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.　　　　2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-49 and 51-63_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-49 and 51-63_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed 12/24/2008, with respect to the prior art of Yairi in view of claim amendments made in the instant response, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Goodman, as outlined below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claim 63 recites the limitation "the means". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-13,16-27,30-34,36-41,43,45-47,49,51-53,and 55-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yairi et al. (US 2004/0078424), hereinafter

referred to as Yairi, in view of Goodman et al. (US 2004/0019645), hereinafter referred to as Goodman.

a.   As per claim 1 Yairi discloses a system for facilitating the exchange of data between a user and a web service via instant messaging client, comprising:

a processor that receives and processes a user command from an instant messaging client and generates a web service command corresponding to the user command (Para. 0023-0025, 0037);

a database that stores information linking the user command to a web service command format (Para. 0027);

a web services engine that sends the web service command to the web service (Para. 0023-0026). However, the prior art of Yairi fails to explicitly disclose wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client.

Goodman teaches wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0087 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the act of transmitting information received from a web service to multiple users with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have done so for the purpose of permitting web-service based group publication via a consolidated web services interface (Para. 0025, 0159-0163).

b.   As per claim 2, Yairi discloses wherein the web services engine is configured to receive a message from the web service in response to the web service command (Para. 0039-0042).

c.   As per claim 3, Yairi discloses wherein the web services engine configured to locate a web services description language file (Para. 0028).

d.   As per claim 4, Yairi discloses wherein the web services engine is configured to retrieve a web service address (Para. 0026 – see discovery).

e.   As per claim 5, Yairi discloses wherein the web services engine is configured to retrieve the web service command format (Para. 0033,0041).

f.   As per claim 6, Yairi discloses wherein the processor is configured to link the user command to a web service description language file (Para. 0041-0042).

g.   As per claim 7, Yairi discloses wherein the processor is configured to link the user command to the web service and the web service command format (Para. 0041-0042).

h.   As per claim 8, Yairi discloses wherein the database is configured to store user information, the user information comprises at least one of user identification and user password (Para. 0025-0026).

i.   As per claim 9, Yairi discloses wherein the database is configured to store user privileges information (Para. 0025-0026).

j.   As per claim 10, Yairi discloses wherein the information linking the user command to a web service command format stored in the database comprises a web services description language file location (Para. 0028,0031,0041-0042).

k.   As per claim 11, Yairi discloses wherein the information linking the user

command to a web service command format stored in the database comprises the web

service's address (Para. 0026 – see discovery).

l.   As per claim 12, Yairi discloses wherein the information linking the user

command to a web service command format stored in the database comprises a web

service description language file name (Para. 0028,0031,0041-0042).

m.   As per claim 13, Yairi discloses wherein the processor is configured to use

the information linking the user command to a web service command format stored in

the database to generate the web service command (Para. 0041-0042).

n.   As per claim 16, Yairi discloses a security and provisioning engine and the

security and provisioning engine is configured to retrieve security information (Para.

0025-0026).

o.   As per claim 17, Yairi discloses wherein the security information includes

user privileges information (Para. 0025-0026).

p.   As per claim 19, Yairi discloses wherein the system interfaces with a

remote database including user security information (Para. 0026).

q.   As per claim 20, Yairi discloses wherein the remote database including the

user security information includes a directory that has information relating to user

privileges (Para. 0025-0026).

r.   As per claim 21, Yairi discloses a method that facilitates the exchange of

data between one or more users and one or more web services via one or more instant

messaging clients, comprising the steps of:

receiving a user command from a user of a first instant messaging client (Para. 0037);

linking the user command to a web service command format, where the web service command format is associated with a web service (Para. 0027);

generating a corresponding web service command based on the web service command format (Para. 0027-0028); and

sending the generated corresponding web service command to the web service (Para. 0025-0028). However, the prior art of Yairi fails to explicitly disclose wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client.

Goodman teaches wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0087 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the act of transmitting information received from a web service to multiple users with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have done so for the purpose of permitting web-service based group publication via a consolidated web services interface (Para. 0025, 0159-0163).

s.   As per claim 22, Yairi discloses wherein linking of the user command to a web service command format comprises linking the user command to a web service description language file (Para. 0028,0031,0041-0042).

t.   As per claim 23, Yairi discloses wherein linking of the user command to a
web service command format comprises locating the web service's address (Para.
0026).

u.   As per claim 24, the Examiner takes Official Notice regarding the use of a
URL for a web service address. The use of a URL for a web service address was well
known and widely used in the art at the time the invention was made, for example with
regard to the SOAP protocol for web services (See MPEP 2144.03).

v.   As per claim 25, Yairi discloses receiving a message from the web service
(Para. 0039-0042).

w.   As per claim 26, Yairi discloses wherein the message received from the
web service is a response message (Para. 0039-0042).

x.   As per claim 27, Yairi discloses sending the message from the web
service to the one or more users (Para. 0039-0042).

y.   As per claim 30, Yairi discloses storing user information (Para. 0025-
0026).

z.   As per claim 31, Yairi discloses wherein the stored user information
includes user command informationfor at least one of the users (Para. 0026).

aa.   As per claim 32, Yairi discloses wherein the stored user command
information for the at least one of the users includes information linking the user
command to the web service command format (Para. 0028,0031,0041-0042).

bb.   As per claim 33, Yairi discloses parsing security information to determine
a user's access rights to the web service (Para. 0025-0026).

cc.   As per claim 34, Yairi discloses wherein the security information is stored in a database (Para. 0025-0026).

dd.   As per claim 36, Yairi discloses a program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by a machine to perform method steps of exchanging data between one or more users and a web service via one or more instant messaging client, the method steps comprising:

receiving an instant messaging message created using a first instant messaging client (Para. 0029-0031, 0037-0039);

identifying a web service description language file associated with the instant messaging message (Para. 0031);

identifying a web service listed in the web service description language file that is linked to the instant messaging message (Para. 0029-0031); and

sending a web service message that is associated with the instant messaging message to the web service according to information provided in the web service description language file (Para. 0029-0031,0037-0039). However, the prior art of Yairi fails to explicitly disclose wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client.

Goodman teaches wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0087 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to incorporate the act of transmitting information received from a web service to multiple

users with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have done so for

the purpose of permitting web-service based group publication via a consolidated web

services interface (Para. 0025, 0159-0163).

ee.   As per claim 37, Yairi discloses wherein the web service message

includes a web service command (Para. 0037-0039).

ff.   As per claim 38, Yairi discloses receiving a message from a web service

(Para. 0039-0042).

gg.   As per claim 39, Yairi discloses wherein the message from the web

service is in response to the web service message (Para. 0039-0042).

hh.   As per claim 40, Yairi discloses wherein the message from the web

service is forwarded to one or more users (Para. 0039-0042).

ii.   As per claim 41, Yairi discloses storing user information (Para. 0025-

0026).

jj.   As per claim 43, Yairi discloses wherein the instant messaging message

comprises a user command (Para. 0029).

kk.   As per claim 45, Yairi discloses a system for facilitating the exchange of

data between one or more instant messaging clients and a web service, comprising:

a message processor means, the message processing means for

receiving and processing a user command from a first instant messaging client and

generating a corresponding web service command based on the user command (Para.

0039-0042);

a storage means for storing information that links the user command to format of the corresponding web service command (Para. 0040-0041); and

a communication means for accessing a web services description language file (Para. 0029,0031,0041-0042). However, the prior art of Yairi fails to explicitly disclose wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client.

Goodman teaches wherein the web services engine causes transmission of information from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0087 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the act of transmitting information received from a web service to multiple users with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have done so for the purpose of permitting web-service based group publication via a consolidated web services interface (Para. 0025, 0159-0163).

ll.   As per claim 46, Yairi discloses wherein the communication means for communicating with the at least one web service (Para. 0023-0025, 0039-0042).

mm.   As per claim 47, Yairi discloses wherein the corresponding web service command is generated by using the stored linking information that links the user command to the format of the corresponding web service command (Para. 0041-0042).

nn.   As per claim 49, Yairi discloses wherein the message processor means is configured to store user privileges information (Para. 0025-0026).

oo.   As per claim 51, Yairi discloses wherein the message processor means is configured to parse user privileges information (Para. 0025-0026).

pp.   As per claim 52, Yairi discloses wherein the system interfaces with a database having security information (Para. 0025-0026).

qq.   As per claim 53, Yairi fails to explicitly disclose wherein the user directly transmits the information received from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client.

Goodman teaches wherein the user directly transmits the information received from the web service to at least one other user via a second instant messaging client (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0157 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the act of transmitting information received from a web service to multiple users with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have done so for the purpose of permitting web-service based group publication via a consolidated web services interface (Para. 0025, 0157, 0159-0163).

rr.   As per claim 54, Yairi discloses wherein the means for transmitting information from the web service includes the web service engine (Para. 0049).

ss.   As per claim 55, Yairi discloses wherein the user selects at least one other user to transmit the information received from the web service to (Para. 0023-0025).

tt.   As per claim 56, Yairi discloses wherein the system includes a filter configured to prevent users without user privileges from viewing the information (Para. 0026-0027).

uu.   As per claim 57, Yairi discloses wherein the web service initiates contact with the user without prompting from the user (Para. 0031, 0049).

vv.   As per claims 58 and 60, Yairi discloses wherein the means for transmitting information from the web service is the instant messaging client (Fig. 8A-8C).

ww.   As per claims 59 and 61, Yairi discloses wherein the means for transmitting information from the web service includes the processor (Para. 0049).

xx.   As per claim 62, Yairi discloses wherein the means for transmitting information from the web service includes the web service (Para. 0049).

yy.   As per claim 63, Yairi fails to explicitly disclose determination in accordance with the user privileges information, of which user should receive the information from the web service in response to the web service command.

Goodman teaches determination in accordance with the user privileges information, of which user should receive the information from the web service in response to the web service command (Abstract, Figure 6, Para. 0025, 0157 and 0159-0163). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of determination of privilege information for distribution determination with the prior art of Yairi. One of ordinary skill in the art would

have done so for the purpose of publishing content only to those users subscribed to

receive such publications (Para. 0163).

6.   Claims 14-15,28-29,35,42,44,and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Yairi and Goodman in view of Upton (US 2003/0105884).

        a.   As per claims 14 and 28, Yairi and Goodman teach the invention

substantially as claimed above. However, Yairi fails to explicitly teach the use of

enterprise systems.

               Upton teaches wherein the web service is associated with an enterprise

system (Abstract, Para. 0138,0141). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of enterprise

systems with web service networks. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to do so for the purpose of providing access to large-scale business

applications such as customer relationship management, enterprise resource planning,

and human resources applications (Para. 0141).

        b.   As per claims 15 and 29, Yairi and Goodman teach the invention

substantially as claimed above. However, Yairi fails to explicitly teach the use of legacy

systems.

               Upton teaches wherein the web service is associated with a legacy

system (Para. 0027,0044, 0132). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of legacy

systems with web service networks. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of providing access to legacy mainframe applications such as CICS (Para. 0027).

     c.   As per claims 18,35,42,44,and 48, Yairi and Goodman teach the invention substantially as claimed above. However, Yairi fails to explicitly teach the use of enterprise or legacy systems.

     Upton teaches wherein the web service is associated with an enterprise or legacy system (Abstract, Para. 0027,0044, 0132,0138,0141). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of enterprise systems with web service networks. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so for the purpose of providing access to large-scale business applications such as customer relationship management, enterprise resource planning, and human resources applications (Para. 0141) or providing access to legacy mainframe applications such as CICS (Para. 0027).

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to GRANT FORD whose telephone number is (571)272-

8630. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30 Mon-Thurs alternating Fridays.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571)272-3868. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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